

The Columbus Democrat.

H. H. WORTHINGTON.

[A STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE LETTER AND SPIRIT OF THE CONSTITUTION—THE ONLY SAFEGUARD OF THE SOUTH.]

Editor & Proprietor

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Poetry.

From the Union.

A SONG FOR INDEPENDENCE DAY.

BY F. McNEILY.

Up, up with the Banner of Freedom!
Let it wave o'er hearts that are true,
As it glows in the sunlight of heaven,
As pure as the heaven's own blue!
Let us pledge our hearts to this day,
Immortal in song and in story,
That we'll never prove false to the flag
That has led our armies to glory!

Up, up with that glorious Banner,
The emblem of union and love,
And valiantly swear to defend it
"As long as the stars shine above!"
Yes! swear by this Day's Declaration
To stand by the Flag of the Free,
That has borne our name as a nation
Far over the land and the sea!

Up, up with that Banner of Union!
GIVEN let's swear as shall be,
In voice and in national feeling,
From the Lakes to the Mexican Sea!
And then the bright Banner of Freedom
Shall wave o'er hearts that are true,
As it glows in the sunlight of heaven,
As pure as the heaven's own blue.
July 3rd, 1851.

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.

This body, which adjourned last week, agreed upon a new constitution, 75 to 33. The prominent modification of the present constitution consists in the adoption of the system of popular elections in all departments of the government, in the abandonment of the principle of the representative of property, and in requiring the legislature to provide for the payment of the present and every future public debt. Nearly all State and county officers are to be elected by the people, including the judges of the supreme, district and circuit courts, and the justices of the peace. The legislature is to be apportioned the house of delegates on the suffrage basis with the western majority of fourteen, and the senate with the eastern majority of ten, which arrangement is to continue until 1865, when the legislature may agree upon a new apportionment, or submit the question to the people. Taxes are to be levied, except that slaves under twelve years of age are exempted; white males twenty-one years of age are to pay a capitation tax, equal to the tax on \$100 worth of land, slaves over twelve years of age are not to pay more than the tax on \$300 worth of land, and licenses, incomes and salaries may be taxed at the discretion of the legislature. Seven per cent. of the existing debt of the state, and of every future debt, is to be set apart annually for the payment of the interest and principal.—*Louisville Democrat.*

MISSISSIPPIANS, TO THE RESCUE!—A letter from Vicksburg says that Gen. Foote will sweep the State for Governor, but the secessionists are making desperate efforts. Let the Union men also put forth all their energies and do their noblest deed in this glorious contest. Let them remember they are battling not only for their own Union and Constitution, but for the sacred cause of republican liberty throughout the world. Let Union democrats, and Union whigs array themselves in solid phalanx, as a band of brothers, against the day of trial! Let them unite this once! This once! for the triumph of the Union and the hopes of man-kind. Another time, under less gloomy auspices, you may suffer the old issues, the minor questions, to distract and divide you—but not now! not now! when the legions are thronging up to the holy city, and the temple of all that you hold most dear is beleaguered by a murderous foe!—*Memphis Eagle.*

The Vicksburg Sentinel of the 9th notices the departure of several small parties from that place en route for Cuba. The Sentinel says:

We have some idea of the pluck of those who left Vicksburg; and if they get into a contest with old Spain's troops, the Cuban liberators will find most efficient aid in them. They left with our national banner, the stars and the stripes waving over them; while the music of the fife and drum, and the cheers of the crowd that had assembled to see them off, reverberated in the air. We wish them that success which we feel assured will attend them.

For the Democrat.

THE efforts of the Resistance party in Mississippi are calculated to put the State in a false position toward the General Government—the non-slaveholding States—the slaveholding States and herself; or in shorter speech, they are calculated to put the State in convention assembled in the predicament of a fool upon an errand, who, at the end of his journey, cannot extract from his bewildered brain the cause of his coming. A convention is to be held: for what? Strange to say this has become a mooted question. According to the fancies of the resistance gentlemen of the present day, the objects which are to engage the attention of the people in their sovereign capacity, are to be fixed by stump speeches; by platforms made by meetings called at the court house or cross roads; by resolutions passed by States rights associations, Southern States rights associations, Democratic States rights associations and associations of all other imaginable, chivalric names, which have or which still come into being in this prolific age. There is not a village in the State so obscure as not to have claimed the right to dictate the measures to be considered and the acts to be done by the approaching convention. Some advocate secession as the rightful and peaceable remedy for past grievances; others condemn it and say that there is no right of secession; that might makes right; that secession is rebellion, war and bloodshed, and that the remedy for Northern aggressions on Southern rights is the taxing power of the State, which, though we are prohibited by the constitution from using against the other States of the Union, can by an ingenious hocus-fucus against said constitution be so wielded against our own citizens as "to spite" the Yankees without giving cause of complaint for a breach of that instrument. The true issue, that is, the objects for which the convention will assemble, ranges from one to the other of the aforesaid extremes.

No one can deny that our citizens have a right to meet in town or country, discuss whatsoever political subject they please, make platforms, pass resolutions, and harangue and be harangued; but when the people are called together in the majesty of their sovereign power, it must be for some great, definite and fixed object. Sovereignty must never be left to wander over all the latitude of the aforesaid extremes in search of the true issue, lest she might fall into a worse confusion than that of Rabel; or get befooled in a hopeless Mississippi fog, or be laughed at as having a bee in her bonnet, according to the Scotch phrase, or as being at sea without sail, rudder or compass, as sailors say, or should, (in common parlance,) get her brains so addled as to lose sight of her own identity. The dignity of sovereignty in such a predicament could be saved only by a speedy adjournment *sine die*.

The question then recurs: for what purpose is the convention to be held? This is in truth no doubtful question. The purposes were fixed before the convention was called. Gentlemen of the resistance, throw away your platforms, your resolutions and your stump speeches, and you will find no difficulty in ascertaining the object of the convention. The true issue will be no longer a mooted question, but it will be a fixed fact. Better come up to the issue, gentlemen, fairly and candidly. Don't get votes by substituting your platforms, resolutions and stump speeches for the true issue, for if successful, you will get State sovereignty befooled past hope of redemption.

To ascertain for what purpose this convention is to be held, we must go back to its origin and the act of the Legislature which gave birth to it. Its origin may be found in the call of the Governor for the special session of the Legislature in November, 1850, and the message setting forth the grievances to be considered, and the mode and measure of redress to be adopted.—The Legislature adopted the views of the Governor, and to disseminate those views among the people in an imposing form, 20,000 (twenty thousand) copies of the message were ordered to be printed and the members of the Legislature who composed the majority which adopted the Governor's views met in convention and appointed a committee of learned and influential gentlemen to write an address to the people.—That committee accordingly issued their address on the 10th December, 1850. The Governor's message is the legitimate exponent of the act of the Legislature and the address is high authority as a commentary thereon. The first duty of the convention will be to enquire into its powers—for this convention will not be omnipotent as some erroneously suppose. Its powers will be limited to the objects and purposes for which it was called. It will not be a convention of the people in their sovereign capacity except as to those specific objects for which the members were elected. It will not, for instance, have power to change the seat of Government from Jackson to any other place, nor to abrogate the present constitution and form another in its stead, because it was not elected for any such purposes. But, although it will not represent the full majesty of the people in their sovereign power because it was elected for special objects, yet to the extent of those objects it will be the sovereignty of the people in all its majesty. By its acts on those subjects the State will be compromised for good or for evil in her sovereign capacity. From its acts there will be no turning back. Its resolutions will be the controlling law of the land. The legislative and executive departments will be compelled to devote the energies and resources of the State to accomplish them. Any thing short of this will be a shameful desertion of the sovereignty of the State, which from that time thenceforth must make confession of its weakness in the face of the world, and sink its dishonored head under the weight of merited contempt.

In this light the Governor's message and the address of the 10th December regarded the convention and its acts. Both of these documents give to it the dignity of sovereignty. They regard its acts as of controlling force and the powers of the State as bound to enforce them. In these documents no such craven word as remonstrance or petition is used. Such words are justly eschewed as applicable only to the prayer of an inferior to an acknowledged superior.—They regard sovereignty as having no superior on earth. Hence the bold language of the message:

"Let the propositions be distinctly made to the people of the non-slaveholding States, to remedy the wrongs so far as it may be in the power of Congress to do so, by obtaining from California concessions south of 36 degrees 30 minutes, or otherwise; and to consent to such amendments of the federal constitution, as shall hereafter simply secure the rights of the slaveholding States from misconstruction, and from further aggression. But in the event of refusal I do not hesitate to express my decided opinion that the only effectual remedy for evils which must continue to grow from year to year, is to be found in the prompt and peaceable secession of the aggrieved States."

And hence, the equally dignified language of the address:

"If the North shall refuse to accede to our just demands, then will come up for decision the question whether we shall submit to grievous wrongs, and take the position of inferiority assigned to us in the Union, or look to ourselves for the protection of our rights and institutions out of it."

Stick to the record, gentlemen of the resistance party, and if the November elections do not leave you in the enjoyment of the quiet of home, sweet, sweet home, you will at least not find yourselves in a fog. Propositions are to be distinctly laid down, demands of right to be made and if the propositions are not complied with and the demands not satisfied, secession from the Union is to be promptly adopted. This is the bold, independent and dignified language of the message and the address and these are the objects for which the convention is called and the only objects in reference to which it can act. It is not in the power of platforms, resolutions and stump speeches to change these objects. Hence the resistance gentry of the State at large cannot, through the instrumentality of the convention, send your State with remonstrances and petitions in her hands, an humble suppliant for her rights, like a vassal to his lord. And hence that fraction of the resistance party in Louisiana who have made a platform for themselves, cannot, through this convention, send Mississippi in her sovereign majesty to set with South Carolina in August Southern Congress, assembled for the purpose of (O! great mercy,) persuading that galling sister not to be so rash as to leave the Union; nor in case her remonstrances are spurned and her petitions rejected, to send her to that last great resort, that potent charm, that magnificent panacea for the cure of all Northern aggressions upon Southern rights, that healing plaster for dismembered Texas, that better remedy than 36 degrees 30 minutes for the annexation of California, that sweet revenge for the insult to the South in abrogating the District of Columbia as the great Union Ware House for the slave trade; to-wit: the power of the State in her sovereign capacity to impose taxes; upon whom? the Yankees? Oh! no, the constitution forbids that; upon whom then? upon our own citizens who shall presume to lay from the abolitionists? Oh! bright thought! The like never flitted through the brain of Jefferson! Calhoun, with his towering intellect, never conceived it. Of all the platforms, resolutions and stump speeches which have been made in Mississippi, not one have hinted at the idea, saving and excepting only such as have been conceived, made and passed within the precincts of the fraction aforesaid. But alas! how true the words of Solomon, "all is vanity."

This bright jewel, this grand catholicon for all political ailments, is not mentioned once in the message nor in the act of the Legislature, nor in the address of the 10th December, and hence it must (St. Dunstan help us) be lost. All that the convention may say or do on this subject of taxation, all that it may say or do about Mississippi going into Southern Congress with South Carolina to persuade her not to go out of the Union, will be null and void for want of authority.—South Carolina has not determined in convention whether she will meet Mississippi in Southern Congress in order to be persuaded, and in no county in Mississippi, except our own Lowndes, has the business of persuading been broached either by platform, resolution or stump speech; and the taxing power is in the same predicament, and hence neither can be touched. There is no hope, gentlemen, of the fractional resistance party of Lowndes, unless the convention can be persuaded to dismiss her sovereignty and resolve

herself into a big meeting to make platforms, resolutions, and stump speeches; and to make a platform embracing the above grounds, to-wit: the taxing power and the power to persuade and be persuaded, to be adopted by Mississippi and South Carolina in their respective sovereign capacities, so that when said States shall assemble in Southern Congress, they may have law and order on their side. If this cannot be done, and the convention will obstinately persist in holding on to her sovereignty, then said convention must look to the record, and the resistance gentlemen elect from Lowndes must stand upon as lobby members, or they must return into the bosom of the dear people and wait for the next crisis.

The convention being assembled and the members present, (excepting the members from Lowndes, sent upon into the lobby as aforesaid,) the true crisis will be read from the record. A demand and restitution of our rights or prompt secession from the Union. All those resistance gentlemen who quailed before the people from this bold issue and could not in their hearing pronounce the word secession except in the demure quavers of "the echo," must come boldly up to the true issue in the face of platforms, resolutions and stump speeches manufactured for Bankum or the convention must come down to the level of the platforms, &c., &c., in the face of the record.

SECESSION.

The revolutionary right of a State to throw off intolerable oppression, is universally conceded. But that the framers of our Constitution intended to confer on each member of the Confederacy the privilege of walking out at pleasure, we never have believed. "The folly and danger of secession," is clearly set forth in the following article from the Southern Patriot:

Is it not very certain that the present Federal Constitution would never have been adopted had it contained the right of a State to secede from the Union? In the old articles of confederation, where the States alone, and not the people, were represented, it expressly declared that the Union shall be perpetual. The Federal Constitution was framed to make that Union more perfect and so stated by its framers.

It was sometime before New York acceded to the Union and it was proposed to do so for a limited time. The correspondence between Alexander Hamilton and Mr. Madison on this subject, has recently been published, and ought to satisfy every one that no such principle as the right to quit the Union would have been tolerated by the contracting parties. When adopted, the Federal Constitution was to bind the States for ever.

If it had been the purpose of the framers of the Constitution to incorporate in it the right of secession, it would have been so expressed in the instrument itself. But with such a provision in it the Constitution would have been perfectly ridiculous as a form of government. It may, with truth be said, that no such government ever did or ever will exist.

Let us see the consequences of this right to secede. If South Carolina possesses it, every other State in the Union has the same right. It belongs to California, Louisiana and Florida, as well as the original thirteen. In order to have an outlet for your western commerce, it became absolutely necessary to have Louisiana as a part of the United States. She was purchased by the Federal Government for fifteen millions of dollars. The whole valley of the Mississippi above has been settled and improved in consequence of this purchase. Can it be supposed that now this State of Louisiana, purchased with our money, and absolutely necessary to the prosperity of fourteen or fifteen States, has the right to secede from the Union, set up a foreign independent government at the mouth of the Mississippi and block up the trade and commerce of the whole West. Not only this, but when she has gone out of the Union she may throw herself into the arms of Great Britain and become a British province.

Florida was purchased at an expense of five millions of dollars, and her defence has cost upwards of fifty millions to the United States.—This purchase was made to have a continuous sea coast from one end of the republic to the other, and to exclude from our bosom a foreign foe. Does any one suppose that Florida now has the right to secede from the Union after this purchase, and this enormous expenditure of money in her defence?

California cost the United States fifteen millions of dollars and a bloody war, and possesses a golden region never before equalled on the face of the earth. In a commercial point of view, she is above all value to the United States. Her internal wealth cannot be estimated, and yet according to the doctrine of secession she has a right to go out of the Union to-morrow and establish a vast and golden republic on the shores of the Pacific.

Not only this, but Kentucky, situated in the centre of the Union, may go out of it and establish a royal government with a king and an order of nobility, and all the *cetera* of the divine right. Her position will enable her to interrupt the trade and commerce of Virginia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois Tennessee and Missouri, which passes down the Ohio river. With a monarchy in our midst and an ambitious king at its head, how long does any one suppose that we should be at peace with such a power?

With the right to secede it would always depend on the will and pleasure of a State whether the laws of Congress were obeyed or not. In fact every act of Congress would have to be ratified by the States before we knew whether it could be enforced. There would be an end to all government. We should have the form and semblance, without the substance and power of a republic.—*Nashville Union.*

A lazy fellow, named "Jay Hole," living near Covington, Ky., has adopted a way of spelling his name which throws Fontenry, into the shade. He makes a big "J," and then "j" his pen through the paper for the "Hole!"

ALABAMA AND THE UNION.

The first news of the Alabama elections threw the secessionists of Mississippi into paroxysms of joy, with very little reason, indeed, it all they professed to believe were true. It was the success of Judge Bragg in the Mobile District which they hailed as an omen of triumph. One of their papers saluted it with the shout of "Hurrah for Quitman," and Alabama was immediately set down as a "twin sister" to Mississippi, in the cause to which Quitman has devoted himself, and for which he is raising a party, viz: The repeal of the compromise or the repeal of the Union.

Little excuse had such men to be thankful for the result in Alabama, or even for the success of Judge Bragg, with whom they so hastily claimed an identity which that gentleman's opinions and course do not warrant. They are indeed far removed from the compromise; and he is far removed from the compromise, but this is a similarity with a great difference. His opposition is that of constitutional remedies within the State and within the Union, by means of which the essential element is adherence to the Union, even though no change should be effected in existing causes. Their contemplated disunion as the alternative, should not the grievances they complain of now be specifically removed; and disunion as the inevitable result, because they are sure their grievances will not be redressed. In theory of right they differ. Mississippi Quitman's content for a constitutional right to secede from the Union; Judge Bragg concedes that it is an unquestionable right indeed, one not contemplated in or deduced from any constitution—something above and before the constitution, being the right of resistance to tyranny, which all States and any body of people may assert, who will take the consequences; and he seems to think that the fact of secession by a State ought, for the sake of peace, to be taken as a revolution accomplished. These are our deductions from his speeches, and they are very little different practically from the views entertained by what are called the Union men elect of the State. The distinction is so slight that for the prevalent support of their views, any one of these, if in Mississippi, might conscientiously support Foote for Governor. Five of them certainly, and probably four out of the seven, to-wit: Abernethy, White, Smith and Cobb, and Houston, if he is elected, are on precisely the same platform with Gen. Foote, and all of the seven are against the plans and schemes of Quitman, as they are against the plans and schemes of Rhett and Cheves, the separate secessionists and co-operative secessionists of South Carolina.

The Mississippiian of the Quitman school, who can find any encouragement for his friends in their present course, the results of the Alabama elections, must be reduced to a desperate strait for the smallest possible crumb of comfort. Alabama has said in substance, that the schemes advocated in Mississippi are without sufficient cause, unwise and revolutionary; that they are dangerous to the Union and injurious to the cause of the Southern States, and that they will meet no support among the public men, or by the public act of the State of Alabama, her "twin sister." There is indeed, and it would be strange if it were otherwise, a feeling in some parts of the State like sympathy for the excesses to which Mississippi politicians are hurrying, because it is felt that there is ground for some of her complaints and for the apprehension of farther wrongs; but this feeling has not blinded the judgment of the State to the rashness and perils of their course, or reduced them to render her any expressions of support, other than of regret at her intemperance.

The vote of Alabama is, in fact, a strong and we trust it will prove an effectual remonstrance with Mississippi and South Carolina on the side of Union. If she ever relied upon, as their intemperate addresses have assumed so often that she was, as an ally in the scheme for a Southern confederacy, ready to follow either of these States which might get the start in leading out of the Union, the decision must have been dissipated by their late election returns. In more than half the districts of the State their projects had no showing with either side, and in the two where they were directly encouraged the association broke down the party whose candidates exposed their creed.

In the hitherto invincible Democratic district, where Rice was the only candidate of the Democrats, he was beaten by a Union Whig and in the Montgomery District the Democrats were beaten worse than ever before.

It will not be pretended that Alabama is less brave, less intelligent, or less honest than the other States of the South; or that she has a less right to judge for herself of the emergencies of the day, and what honor and safety requires at her hands. It will be no degradation for any State to follow the example of Alabama, and decide as she has decided. It will rather, considering how intimately her interests are those of the whole South, and her fortunes depend upon them, be a scant consideration towards her for them to act and assert, as though she had chosen to stand where they think it dishonorable to stand, and, although she had decided for herself, to force on a crisis against her judgment and remonstrances, to compel her to protect them in a course her own judgment has repudiated. The abstract right to do what will constrain the conscience and involve the fortunes of others may be conceded, while the attempt to exercise it may be justly stigmatized as ungenerous and factious. We know, indeed, how difficult it is to bring such considerations to bear fairly upon the understandings of men, heated to such frenzy by political discussions upon supposed oppressions and injuries, that they have no patience with those who attempt to reason with or assuage the violence of their passions. But passions cannot always rule. Consideration comes after a time, and moderates the violence of action which intemperate passion would have dictated. Reason makes herself heard at last above the din of the most furious conflicts. That re-union of calmer reflection in the excited portions of the South is, we trust, approaching. It has arrived, and is bringing forth good fruits in Alabama. The example is encouraging, and the effort will, we trust, be not without a potent influence in recalling the statesmen of Mississippi to a clearer sense of what is wise, just, and generous for themselves and their sister States, and in strengthening the hands of those everywhere who are content to strive vigorously and unflinchingly for the rights of the South under the constitution and within the Union.—*N. O. Pic.*

GEN. QUITMAN'S PLATFORM—THE COMMITTEE OF SAFETY.

At Athens on Monday last, Gen. Quitman said that "prompt secession" could not be found in his message, and when he took up this document, he was very careful to stop just at the paragraph where it was found! It astonished us to hear him make this assertion; and we presume he "didn't go to do it." Every man in the country knows better—he read it from his message, (andly tho) on Tuesday, by request. We copy here his "platform"—of which he is "proud"—which he endorses in every particular. We copy here copious extracts from this disunion document. No fair, unprejudiced man can come to any other conclusion than that it is a deliberate proposition to dissolve the Union. There is not a single Union sentiment in his whole message—not one. Read these extracts: * * * "From these considerations, I claim no exemption from error, but sincerity of purpose in the expression of the solemn conviction of my mind, that for the reasons which have been hastily glanced at in this message, the **SECESSION OF THESE STATES HAS BEEN SO GROSSLY FURNISHED FROM ITS ORIGINAL PURPOSES, AS TO RENDER ITS FURTHER CONTINUANCE IN COMPATIBLE WITH THE HONOR, THE PROSPERITY, AND THE SAFETY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES, UNLESS SOME CORRECTION OF PAST AGGRESSIONS, AND SOME ADDITIONAL AND MORE EFFECTUAL GUARANTEE FOR OUR FUTURE PROTECTION, BE OBTAINED FROM OUR ASSOCIATES IN THE CONFEDERACY.**

* * * Yet, to leave no effort at conciliation untried, and still further to unite with those of our own people, who will look for a returning sense of justice in the North, let the propositions be distinctly made to the people of the non-slaveholding States, to remedy the wrong so far as it may be in the power of Congress to do so, by obtaining from California concessions south of 36 deg. 30 min., or otherwise; and to consent to such amendments of the Federal Constitution, as shall hereafter simply secure the rights of the slaveholding States from misconstruction, and from further aggression.

"That, in the event of refusal, I do not hesitate to express my decided opinion, that the **ONLY EFFECTUAL REMEDY** to evils which must continue to grow from year to year, is to be found in the **SECESSION PROMPT AND PEACEABLE** SECESSION OF the aggrieved States."

"The probability of the ultimate necessity in a resort to this effective and unquestionable right of sovereign States, should be kept in view, that ever measures may be adopted by this State, **SECESSION ALONE, OR IN CONCERT** with her sister States, to remedy existing evils. In the mean time, and as early as practicable it is of the **HIGHEST IMPORTANCE** that some **COMMON CENTRE OF OPINION AND ACTION** should be **AUTHORITATIVELY ESTABLISHED.** This may be effected by the **Constitutions of several assenting States providing for the ORGANIZATION, and subsequent periodical appointment or election of a COMMITTEE OF SAFETY** for each State, to consist of a number equal to their Senators and Representatives in Congress. These committees, whose duty it should be periodically to assemble at some central point, for the **transaction of business, SECESSION** should be invested with **ADJUDICATE POWERS, ABSOLUTE OR CONTINGENT, to act for their respective States UPON ALL QUESTIONS** connected with the preservation and protection of their domestic institutions, and their equal rights as sovereign States."

Now we ask the reader to reflect upon these propositions. Think of that "committee of safety"—and where the idea came from. We have never heard of but one in all history, and it forms one of its darkest pages. Robespierre, Danton and Marat during the French Revolution established a "committee of safety," and by its edicts, hundreds and thousands of innocent men were butchered for daring to differ with it in opinion. It was supported by a well paid army, too. It had **"ADEQUATE POWERS"** both **"ABSOLUTE AND CONTINGENT"** and it exercised them. The scaffold—the streets of Paris—the river Seine were dyed with human blood, and human gore! But look at this extraordinary proposition in another not less odious and dangerous light. This Committee of safety "consisting of seven men in our beloved State" "authoritatively established," invested with **"ADEQUATE POWERS ABSOLUTE OR CONTINGENT"** over **"ALL QUESTIONS"** is to supersede the sovereignty of the people—take from their hands the guardianship of their rights, the protection of their property, and the safety of their lives! Monstrous and extraordinary! What republicans—what whigs or democrats, if to be a true whig or democrat, can tolerate for a moment such a proposition as this! It astonishes us to see the author of it received with applause and favor by our fellow-citizens—while it awakens a dread of the possibility of its success. When that day comes—when this committee of tyrants is "authoritatively established" with **"adequate powers"** **"ABSOLUTE OR CONTINGENT"** over **"all questions"** the day of the downfall of democratic republicanism dawns! We call upon our countrymen to reflect upon this thing. Remember that each vote for Quitman, is a vote for this monstrous proposition—a vote to give up your guardianship of your rights, lives and liberties to the absolute control of seven men!

Some of Governor Quitman's friends may charge us with misrepresentation, but we place his own words before them, which he is "proud of,"—which he "endorses" in every particular. Look at them, and reflect calmly upon them. This is no time for men to vote blindly, and we earnestly entreat them, to look before they take the leap for Gov. Quitman, secession, the Southern Congress, and a Committee of safety!

CUBA VOLUNTEERS.—A Cincinnati dispatch of the 20th ult. says:

The accounts of the revolution in Cuba, have created unusual stir in this city, and two parties of young men have already left for New Orleans, to volunteer their services in case an expedition is to be fitted out against the island, and to aid the insurgents. The company, it is understood, is to be under the command of Capt. Robinson, who was concerned in the last expedition, and who leaves here for the South to-morrow.